IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows.

Replace the paragraph after "Field of the invention" with the following:

– This invention relates to a receiver having a preset tuner and, more particularly, to a receiver [which] that counts the number of receivable channels in order to determine whether a signal is within a terrestrial-wave television broadcast channel plan or within a CATV broadcast channel plan. –

Replace the four paragraphs after "Description of the prior art" with the following:

– [The receivers] Receivers of this kind are disclosed, for example, in Japanese Laid-open No. 87415/1995 (H04N5/44, 7/16) laid open on March 31, 1995; U.S. Pat. No. 4,776,038; Japanese Patent Laid-open No. 184301/2000 (H04N5/44, 5/02, 7/18) laid open on June 30, 2000, among others (and so on). [These] This prior [arts] art [, in any,] can determine whether broadcast channels are within a CATV channel plan by [the detection of a] detecting the presence of (a plurality of) particular CATV channels, in [the] an automatic determination as to whether they are within a terrestrial-wave television broadcast (hereinafter, [referred merely as] "TV" or "TV broadcast") or within a CATV broadcast.

– The prior [arts] art, however, [are] can do nothing more than [counting] count the number of receivable channels from [among] a range of particular CATV channels [wherein spuriousness or ghost is] in which spurious signals or "ghosts"are not taken into consideration. That is to say, where many channels are present, [there exist a case] it may happen that the sum or difference frequency [of or] between two particular [two stations be fallen] frequencies falls under and is received by the broadcast station (ghost) having a certain frequency range or the incorrect reception results due to spurious reception. In the prior [arts] art, there has [been a] always existed the possibility of miscounting, which can [possibly] in an incorrect determination.

– Furthermore, the present applicant has proposed, in Japanese Utility Model Registration [Non.] No. issued on May 12, 2000, a novel method [for determining to resolve] <u>for resolving</u> [the foregoing] <u>this</u> problem. The [proposed] method <u>proposed</u> is to determine [as to] whether the channel frequency of each reception is within a certain frequency range [about] <u>within</u> the center frequency [, wherein if] <u>. If</u> <u>it is</u> within a [predetermine] <u>predetermined</u> frequency range, it is counted as a receivable channel.

– This method [certainly] reduces <u>the</u> miscounting [caused] due to [ghost] <u>"ghosts"</u> or [spuriousness] <u>spurious signals,</u> but cannot <u>completely</u> preclude such miscounting [thoroughly].–

In the "Summary of the Invention," replace paragraphs 2 and 4 (pages 2 and 2-3) as follows:

– A receiver according to the present invention [is a receiver which] conducts <u>a</u> search within a first frequency range with respect to a center frequency of each channel to register received data into a memory [and] <u>. It also</u> counts the number of receivable channels thereby determining whether <u>the</u> <u>broadcast channels are</u> within a terrestrial-wave television broadcast channel plan or within a CATV broadcast channel plan, comprising: frequency-setting means for setting a second frequency range <u>to be</u> narrower than the first frequency range; and determining means for determining whether <u>broadcast</u> <u>channels are</u> within a terrestrial wave television broadcast or within a CATV broadcast by counting the number of received channels in the second frequency range.–

– Also, when counting the number of receivable channels of CATV broadcast in a UHF band <u>that overlaps</u> [overlapped] with television channels, a third frequency range <u>of approx. 200 kHz about a</u> <u>center frequency</u> may be set that is [removed of a range of ± approx. 200 kHz about the center frequency] + 2 MHz. In this case, because the frequency range of the center frequency + 2 mHz ± approx. 200 kHz is excluded, it is possible to completely avoid miscounting [in] <u>within</u> that frequency range. –

Page 4, after "Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment," amend the text as follows:

– An [embodied] <u>embodiment</u> of a receiver 10 shown in Figure 1 includes an input terminal 12. To this input terminal 12 is connected a television antenna 14 through a distributor 16 or directly with a CATV cable terminal 18. Consequently, the input terminal 12 receives a television broadcast signal or a CATV broadcast signal. The broadcast signal is supplied through the input terminal 12 to a tuner 20. The tuner 20 converts the received broadcast signal into an intermediate frequency signal and outputs it to an IF amplifier 22. The intermediate frequency signal from the IF amplifier 22 is sent to the waveform detector 24. Hence, a television signal is outputted from the waveform detector 24.

– The television signal is delivered to a synchronization detecting circuit 26. The synchronization detecting circuit 26, when detecting a synchronizing signal contained in the television signal, supplies a detection signal to a CPU 28. The CPU 28 cooperates with a ROM 30 and a RAM 32 to configure a microcomputer or microprocessor, to receive an AFT (Automatic Fine Tuning) voltage from the foregoing waveform-detector 24. According, the CPU 28 can determine from the AFT voltage whether <u>the tuner is</u> tuned to a desired channel of television broadcast or CATV broadcast. Incidentally, the ROM 30 constituting a microcomputer is previously written with a table of frequency allotment. Meanwhile the RAM 32 stores a result of <u>the</u> channel selection. The CPU 28 controls a channel selector 34 on the basis of a signal from the synchronization detection circuit 26 and AFT voltage as well as information [of] <u>about</u> ROM 30. The channel selector 34 converts the control data from the CPU 28 into a tuning signal and applies it to a tuner 20 (<u>the</u> local oscillation circuit thereof [,] <u>is</u> not shown). [Incidentally, in] <u>In</u> recent years [,] the channel selectors of this kind <u>have</u> frequently [use] <u>used</u> PLL circuits, and <u>therefore any more</u> detailed explanation is [hence] omitted. –

Page 5, first complete paragraph, amend as follows.

– The CPU 28 is also coupled with a keyboard 36. This keyboard 36 includes [a] ten [key] <u>keys</u> 36a to allow a user to manually input a channel number, and an up-down key 36b for the user <u>to use</u> [to

operate] in controlling channels and/or volume. When the user operates the ten [key] <u>keys</u> 36a to input a channel number, the CPU 28 provides the channel selector with frequency band data and frequency data for the channel number. Consequently, the channel selector 34 applies to the tuner 20 a band-select signal according to the frequency band data and a frequency control signal, or tuning voltage, depending [upon] <u>on</u> the frequency data. This allows the user to view a channel as desired. At this time, the CPU 28 searches for a center frequency for the user-input channel number and a frequency range within a first frequency range (usually, approx. ± 2 MHz) including the center frequency.–

Pages 6-7, First and second full paragraphs, amend as follows:

– From [the calculation of the image frequency] <u>studying the image frequencies</u> about the center frequency on all the channels under the [US] <u>U.S.</u> Standard, HRC, IRC or Canadian Offset, it has been revealed that there exist no image frequencies in [a] <u>the</u> range of nearly ± 200 kHz of a channel center frequency. On the contrary, there is a possibility that image [frequency] <u>frequencies</u> exist in a region beyond a range of ± 250 kHz of the center frequency.

-- Accordingly, in the embodiment [, filtering is made] <u>a filtering process is performed</u> [in order] to count receivable channels existing only within a frequency range of approximately ± 200 kHz of the center frequency <u>, as shown in Figure 4</u>. This [allows for] <u>permits the</u> avoidance of incorrect [determination] <u>determinations that would occur</u> due to counting image frequencies as channel reception. –

Paragraph bridging pages 6 and 7, amend as follows.

– Considering the UHF band U _, [being] not shown in Figure 3, TV [channels] <u>channel</u> 14 is at 471.25 MHz while CATV channel 65 is at 469.25 MHz. That is <u>to say,</u> the TV channel 14 exists 2 MHz above the frequency of CATV channel 65. Particularly [,] in an urban region, where <u>channels are</u> broadcast [is implemented] within a service area of a greater-powered stations by a [smaller] <u>lesser-</u>

powered local station utilizing the UHF [radio-wave] radiowave directivity, a continuity of TV-channels [TV- channel continuity] will occur that is not [to be allowed] found in nature. That is to say, two receivable channels [would] will exit continuously within a region [that] in which the greater-powered station has a [radio wave] radiowave almost as weak as [almost] the [radio wave] radiowave of a local station. On the other hand, [upon] on establishing a CATV channel plan, [there is a case of employing] it is possible to use a technique of establishing [after] and finally confirming "channel continuity." In this case, [there is a need of excluding] one must exclude the possibility of counting a TV channel when counting CATV receivable channels. –

Page 7, first full paragraph, amend as follows:

– In this embodiment, it is determined in step S4 whether TV [channel] channels or CATV [channel] channels are detected. If they are CATV [channel] channels, in step S5 a second filtering process as shown in Figure 5 is [carried out] performed. That is, [counting] "counting" is only for the receivable channels existing within the range of approximately ± 200 kHz around the CATV-channel center frequency. Further more, in the UHF band [is excluded] a frequency range of a center frequency + 2 MHz ± approx. 200 kHz is excluded. [Incidentally, it is to] It should be easily understood that the center frequency + 2 MHz is on the ground of the frequency difference between the adjacent channels of TV and CATV in the UHF band and is greater than 2 MHz. Even if continuity occurs between the UHF broadcast stations in [such] a big city ‚ as mentioned above, the filter process of step S5 delimits it to TV. This eliminates the possibility of making an incorrect determination [as] that the station is CATV. -

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